

KARIMOV, M.

Hygienic evaluation of the air in the vicinity of an abrasive factory. Gig. i san. 23 no.11:72-73 N '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry kommunal'noy gigiyeny Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LENINGRAD--AIR--POLLUTION)

KARIMOV, M.

Pollution of the atmosphere by wastes from an abrasive factory.
[with summary in English]. Trudy ISGMI 44:65-72 '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Kafedra kommunal'noy gigiyeny Leningradskogo sanitarno-
gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof.
P.K. Ageyev).

(AIR POLLUTION,
by wastes of abrasive factories (Rus))

SADYKOV, A.S.; KARIMOV, M.; ASLANOV, Kh.A.

Synthesis on an anabasine base. Part 19: Synthesis of 7-methylquinuclidine and α -(7-methylquinuclidyl) β -pyridine. Zhur. b. khim. 34 no.12:4104-4107 D '64 (MIRA 18.)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Lenina.

SADYKOV, A.S.; KARIMOV, M.; ASLANOV, Kh.A.

New synthesis of quinuclidine. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.10:3414-3417 0 '63.

Synthesis on the basis of anabasine. Part 18: α -Quinuclidyl- β -pyridine. 3417-3420 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut khimii polimerov AN UzSSR i Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Lenina.

KARIMOV, M. A.

KARIMOV, M. A. -- "Investigation of the Exhaust of the GAZ-51 Engine."
Min River Fleet USSR. Gor'kiy Inst of Water Transport Engineers. Gor'kiy,
1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 5, Moscow, Feb 1956

KARIMOV, M. A., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Detoxicational effect in operation of blood transfusion from the donors to the recipient in uremia. (Experimental and clinical research)." Frunze, 1960. 13 pp; (Kirgiz State Medical Inst); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 27-60, 159)

DEMENT'YEVA, N.I.; KARIMOV, M.A.

Second Kirghiz Oncological Conference (jointly with the
out-of-town session of the Institute of Oncology of the
Academy of Medical Sciences of the U. S. S. R.). Zdrav.
kazakh. 21 no.12:61-63 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(ONCOLOGY—CONGRESSES)

KARIMOV, M. A.

KARIMOV, M. A. "Evaluation of the Influence of Methods of Sowing Lucerne on Its Susceptibility to Fungus Diseases," in Results of the Work of the Station of Plant Protection of the All Union Order of Lenin Scientific-Research Institute of Cotton Production on the Study of Pests and Diseases of Cotton and Lucerne for 1939 (Auto-references and References), Publishing House of the All Union Order of Lenin Scientific-Research Institute of Cotton Production, Tashkent, 1941, pp. 67. 464.04 T18

So: Sira Si - 1953, 15 December 1953

KARIMOV, M. A.

KARIMOV, M. A. "Survey of Chemical Methods for Control of Powdery Mildew of Lucerne," in Results of the Work of the Station of Plant Protection of the All Union Order of Lenin Scientific-Research Institute of Cotton Production on the Study of Pests and Diseases of Cotton and Lucerne for 1939 (Auto-references and References), Publishing House of the All Union Order of Lenin Scientific-Research Institute of Cotton Production, Tashkent, 1941, pp. 68-69. 464.04 T18

So: Sira Si - 1953, 15 December 1953

KARIMOV, M. A.

Dissertation: "The Most Important Fungoid Parasites of Lucerne in Uzbekistan and Measures for Controlling Them." (Short summary given) Dr Biol Sci, Inst of Botany imeni V. L. Komarov, Acad Sci USSR, Jan-Mar 54. (Vestnik Akademii Nauk, Moscow, Aug 54)

SO: SUM 393, 28 Feb 1955

KARIMOV, M.A.

New species of fungi on *Medicago sativa* L. in Uzbekistan. Bot.
mat.Otd.spor.rast. 11:118-131 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Tashkent Province--Fungi)

USPENSKIY, F.M., kand. biol. nauk; SOMOV, I.A.; MUMINOV, A.M.,
kand. sel'khoz. nauk; IVANOV, Ye.N., kand. biol. nauk;
VASIL'YEV, A.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; SOLOV'YEVA, A.I.,
kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ZAPROMETOV, N.G., doktor sel'khoz.
nauk; YAKHONTOV, V.V., doktor biol. nauk; KAPUSTINA, R.I.;
STROMM, N.G.; POLEVSHCHIKOVA, V.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk;
KARIMOV, M.A., doktor biol. nauk; NOSKOV, I.G., kand. sel'-
khoz. nauk; KHODZHAYEV, A.Kh.; ALEYEV, B.G., kand. sel'khoz.
nauk; YAKHONTOV, V.V., doktor biol. nauk; STEPANOV, F.A.;
LYUBETSKIY, Kh.Z., kand. med. nauk; GUREVICH, B.E.;
KONDRAT'YEV, V.I.; SUDARS, L.P.; KOSTENKO, I.R., zasl. agr.
Uzbekskoy SSR; GORELIK, I.M., red.; BAKHTIYAROV, A., tekhn.
red.

[Manual on controlling the pests, diseases and weeds of cot-
ton, corn, and legumes] Spravochnik po bor'be s vreditel'nyimi
i bolezniyami khlopchatnika, kukuruzy i bobovykh kul'tur. Izd. 2.,
perer. i dop. Tashkent, Gos. izd-vo UzSSE, 1963. 325 p.

(MIRA 16:5)

(Field crops--Diseases and pests)

(Weed control)

PANFILOVA, T.S.: GAPONENKO, N.I.; ~~KARABAYEVA~~, M.A., doktor biol.nauk, otv. red.;
MOSHCHENKO, Z.V., red.; KARABAYEVA, Kh.U., tekhn. red.

[Mycoflora of the Angren River basin] Mikoflora basseina
r.Angren. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN Uzb.SSR, 1963. 207 p.
(MIRA 16:10)

(Angren Valley--Fungi)

KABIYEV, O.K. (Alma-Ata) ; KARIMOV, M.A. (Alma-Ata) "

Sixth Conference of Oncologists and Radiologists of the Kazakh
S.S.R. combined with Out-Session of the Institutes of Oncology
of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Vop. onk. 9
no.8:122-124 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

YEVGEN'YEV, A.Ye.; KARIMOV, M.F.

Using gas for expelling water from hydrophilic media of uneven microporosity. Gaz. prom. 10 no.8:17-19 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KARIMOV, M.G.

Opredeleniye effektivnoy vysoty svescheniya nochnogo neba (Determination of the Effective Height of Night Sky Luminescence). Astronomicheskii zhurnal, 1947, v. 24, no. 2, p. 114-118, tables, 4 refs.

QBL.A47 v. 24

KAPIMOV, M. G.

36562. Uveleniye intensivnosti emissionnykh liniy i dolya nepreryvnogo spektra svescheniya nechnogo zoba v spektra zodiakal'nogo sveta. Vestnik akad. Nauk Kazakh. SSR, 1979, No. 8, c. 49-54 - rezюме na kazakh. yaz.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

158T44

KARIMOV, M. G.

USSR/Geophysics - Zodiacal Light

Mar/Apr 50

"Investigation of the Spectral Properties of Zodiacal Light," M. G. Karimov, Inst of Astrophys, Kazan Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR, 8 pp

"Astron Zhur" Vol XXVII, No 2

Discusses effect of strengthening of emission lines of ionosphere upon zodiacal light, portion of illumination of continuous spectra of night sky in zodiacal light, and brightness of zodiacal light.

158T44

KARIMOV, M.G.

Intensification of emission lines of night sky luminosity in the spectrum of
zodiacal light. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR no. 99:16-19 '51. (MLRA 6:10)
(Zodiacal light)

KARIMOV, M.B.

Height of the emission layer of the ionosphere. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR no. 99:20-31
'51. (MLBA 6:10)
(Atmosphere, Upper)

KARIMOV, M.G.

Absolute radiation of the night sky. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR no. 99:35-45 '51.
(MIRA 6:10)
(Stars)

KARIMOV, M. G.

Meteorological Abst.
Vol. 5 No. 1
Jan. 1954
Part 1
Radiation and Temperature

5.1-169

551.521.4

Karimov, M. G. *Effektivnaya vysota svezheniya nochnogo neba dlia trekh spektral'nykh luchei.* [Effective height for night sky brightness for three spectral rays.] *Astronomicheskii Zhurnal*, Moscow, 19(4):472-475, July/Aug. 1952. 2 tables, 3 refs. DLC—Report on experimental work using V. G. FESSEKOV's calculation method. Brightness of sky as a function of effective height was computed by following equation:

$$I = I_0 \frac{(1+h)(p+x)^{\cos z}}{\sqrt{(1+h)^2 - \sin^2 z}}$$

where I is brightness of emission layer for zenith, p —coefficient of transparency, x —factor of diffusion light influence. The observations (Dec. 1950–Jan. 1951) showed that the brightness of red and green lines of the spectrum is associated with heights from 200 km up to 320 km and probably is formed in the F layer. At the same time the height of yellow line by the observations of twilight was established as 65 to 130 km. Subject headings: 1. Night sky brightness heights 2. Night sky spectrum.—N.T.Z.

USSR/Astronomy - Night-Sky Radiation Jul/Aug 52

"Effective Altitude of Night-Sky Illumination for
Three Spectral Lines," M. G. Karimov, Inst of
Astrophys, Acad Sci Kazakh SSR

"Astron Zhur" Vol 29, No 4, pp 472-475

Describe exptl work in computation of coeff of
transparency of night-sky radiation, using method
by V. G. Fesenkov (cf. "Meteoric Matter in Inter-
planetary Space," 1947). Three spectral lines:
the red line 6,300 Å, the line of atomic oxygen

226T46

5,577 Å and the yellow line 5,893 Å, are used for detg
the effective altitude of the emission layer.
Observations were performed at the Astrophys Obs
of the Acad Sci Kazakh SSR.

226T46

KARIMOV, M. G.

KARIMOV, M. G.

PA 239T71

USSR/Astronomy - Gegenschein

Nov/Dec 52

"Nature of Gegenschein," M. G. Karimov, Inst of
Astrophys, Acad Sci Kazakh SSR

"Astron Zhur" Vol 29, No 6, pp 633-637

Spectra of polar regions were compared with spectra
of night-sky gegenschein and analyzed in respect to
continuous and emissive spectra. Thus visual inten-
sity of gegenschein was found and it was concluded
there from that it is of gaseous nature. Submitted
15 Mar 52.

239T71

KARIMOV, M. G.

Eclipses, Solar - 1952

Observations of the total solar eclipse of February 25, 1952. Astron. tsir. no. 127, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

Karimov, M.G.
 TIKHOV, G.A., redaktor; USANOVICH, M.I.; SUVOROV, N.I., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, zamestitel' redaktora; KARIMOV, M.G., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; KUCHEROV, N.I., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; GORSHENIN, D.S.; FEDOROV, N.N., sekretar' redkollegii; ROROKINA, Z.P., tekhnicheskii redaktor; RZHONDKOVSKAYA, L.S., redaktor.

[Discussion on the topic: Principal achievements of the astrobotany sector and the problem of the possibility of life on other planets (September 25-27, 1952)] Diskussiya na temu: osnovnye dostizheniya sektora astrobotaniki i vopros o vozmozhnosti zhizni na drugikh planetakh (25-27 sentyabrya 1952 g.) Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Kazakh SSR. 1953. 167 p. (Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, Alma-Ata, Sektor astrobotaniki. Trudy v.2) (MLRA 10:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Tikhov).
2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Usanovich).
3. Otvetstvennyy sekretar' redaktsii zhurnala "Vestnik Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR" (for Gorshenin).
4. Referent fiziko-matematicheskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Fedorov).
 (Life on other planets)

U S S R

65-8

Hope, E. R. (trans.), The earth's exterior atmosphere and the counter-glow. The counter-glow as related to modern geophysical theories. With seven recent Russian papers collected and translated by E. R. Hope. 2nd ed. Ottawa, Defence Research Board, Defence Scientific Information Service, July 1954. xvii + 51 p. illus., refs. Canada. Defence Research Board. T. 65 R. July 1954. Contents: Hope, Earl R. The counter-glow as related to modern geophysical theories. Axiapovich, I. S. Problem of the counter glow. Fesenkov, V. G. Report of address. Fesenkov, V. G. On the gaseous tail of the earth. Divari, N. B. Photometric observations of the counter-glow. Fesenkov, V. G. Gaseous tail of the earth [different article]. Karimov, M. G. The nature of the counter-glow. Divari, N. B. The pressure of solar radiation on the atoms of certain gases. DWB. First edition, July 1952, under title: Earth's exterior atmosphere and the counter-glow; recent Russian papers collected and translated. Contained first five of above cited Russian papers. 39 p. DLC—The first edition (1952) contained the complete translations of the 1st 5 papers cited above; accompanied by an 8 page translator's commentary (with schematic diagrams) discussing and summarizing the theory and observational evidence as presented in these papers. Fesenkov, the long time czar of Soviet astrophysics, at first refused to admit the possibility of a gaseous "tail"

551.510.536 523.59

(DVEP.)

KARIMOV, M.G.

USSR/Astronomy - Observatories

Card 1/1 Pub. 123 - 6/14

Authors : Karimov, M. G. Cand. of Phys-Math. Sc.

Title : ~~Selection of an observation point for the study of solar atmosphere~~
: Selection of an observation point for the study of solar atmosphere

Periodical : Vest. AN Kaz. SSR, 1, 54 - 59, Jan 1955

Abstract : The most suitable astronomical conditions for the selection and organization of an observation post for the study of solar atmosphere phenomena are discussed. Some results, obtained during the 1951 - 1952 astrophysical expeditions into the high Kazakh mountains, are described.

Institution:

Submitted:

KARIMOV, M.G.

~~Investigation of atmospheric ozone.~~ Izv. Astrofiz.Inst. AN
Kazakh.SSR 1 no.1/2:214-218 '55. (MLRA 9:10)

(Atmosphere) (Ozone)

Karimov, M.G.

USSR/ Astronomy - Prominences

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 14/53

Authors : Idlis, G. M.; Karimov, M. G.; Delone, A. B.; and Obashev, S. O.

Title : Determination of the intensity of the magnetic field in prominences by the movement of nodes on the picture plane

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/4, 707-710, Jun 1, 1955

Abstract : Various methods of determining the magnetic field inside prominences are analyzed. Eight references: 3 USA and 5 USSR (1949-1953). Table.

Institution : The Acad. of Sc., Kaz. SSR, Astrophysical Institute, Alma Ata

Presented by: Academician V. G. Fesenkov, February 21, 1955

KARIMOV, M.G.; DELONE, A.B.; OBASHEV, S.S.

Observations of the solar corona not connected with an eclipse at
the Astrophysics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh
S.S.R. Astron. tsir. no. 157:23-24 F'55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Astrofizicheskiy institut AN KazSSR
(Sun--Corona)

IDLIS, G.M.; KARIMOV, M.G.; DELONE, A.B.; ORASHEV, S.O.

Determining the intensity of the magnetic field in prominences
on the basis of investigation of their internal movements.

Izv.Astrofiz.inst.AN Kazakh.SSR 2:71-96 '56. (MIRA 15:9)

(Sun—Prominences)

(Magnetic fields (Cosmic physics))

KARIMOV, M.G.; OBASHEV, S.O.

Observation of the total solar eclipse of June 30, 1954, by
the expedition of the Astrophysical Institute of the Academy
of Sciences of the Kazakh S.S.R. Izv.Astrofiz.inst.AN Kazakh.
SSR 2:97-102 '56. (MIRA 15:9)
(Eclipses, Solar--1954)

KARIMOV, M. G.

"Session on the Problem of the Solar Corona Station. Visit By Session
Participants to the Solar Corona Station Base in the Area of Bol'shoy
Alma-Ata Lake"

Izvestiya Astrofizicheskogo Instituta, Vol III, No 4, 1956, pp 26-29

Translation M-3,053, 052

KARIMOV, N.G.

Some results of observations of the solar corona made without an ^W
eclipse and the outlook for the development of a coronal observation
station. Izv.Astrofiz.Inst. AN Kazakh. SSR 3 no.4:89-98 '56.

(MLRA 9:10)

(Sun--Corona)

KARIMOV, M.G.

Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh S.S.R. with reference to the
International Geophysical Year. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 12 no.5:
46-52 My '56. (MLBA 9:8)

1. Predstavlena akademikom AN SSSR V.G. Fesenkovym.
(Kazakhstan--Geophysics)

KARIMOV, M.G.; MOROZ, V.I.

Photoelectric recording of the λ 5303 Å emission line of the solar corona by means of a spectrometer and a coronagraph in the absence of eclipse. Dokl. AN SSSR 109 no.3:469-471 J1'56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Astrofizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Kazakskoy SSR, Predstavleno akademikom V.G. Fesenkovym.
(Sun--Corona) (Spectrum, Solar)

MOROZ, V.I.; KARIMOV, M.G.

Photoelectric registration of the emission line λ 5303 Å in the solar corona. Astron.tsirk. no.168:12-14 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Astofizicheskiy institut AN KazSSR.
(Sun--Corona)

KARIMOV, M.G.

Determining the ion concentration in separate coronal rays by means of photographs obtained without an eclipse [with summary in English]. Izv.Astrofiz.inst. AN Kazakh.SSR 5 no.7:73-79 '57. (MLRA 10:7)

(Sun--Corona)

KARIMOV, M.G.

~~Intensification of the emission lines of the night glow in zodiacal~~
light [with summary in English]. Izv. Astrofiz. inst. All Kazakh. SSR
5 no.7:120-122 '57. (MIRA 10:7)

(Zodiacal light) (Night sky)

KARIMOV, M.G.; KURT, V.G.

Investigation of coronal line profiles at 10747 \AA and 10798 \AA .
Dokl. AN SSSR 117 no.2:207-208 N '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K. Shternberga i
Astrofizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk KazSSR. Predstavleno aka-
denikom V.G. Fesenkovym.

(Sun--Corona) (Spectrum, Solar)

KARIMOV, M.G.; MAKAROVA, Ye.A.; OBASHEV, S.O.

Observation of the structure of the corona in the 5694 A yellow
line outside eclipse. Astron. tsir. no.180:20-22 My '57.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Astrofizicheskiy institut AN KazSSR i Gosudarstvennyy astronomi-
cheskiy institut im. Shternberga.
(Sun--Corona)

KARIMOV, M.G.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3847
SOV/20-11-6

Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Astrofizicheskiy institut

Izvestiya, tom 6 (News of the Astrophysics Institute, Academy of Sciences
Kazakhskaya SSR, Vol. 6) Alma-Ata, 1958. 200 p. Errata slip inserted.
880 copies printed.

Editorial Board: G.M. Idlis, M.G. Karimov, Z.V. Karyagina (Secretary),
D.A. Rozhkovskiy, and V.G. Fesencov (Resp. Ed.); Eds.: N.A. Vaslavskiy,
and Yu.N. Kuznetsov; Tech. Ed.: Z.P. Rorokina.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for astronomers and astrophysicists.

COVERAGE: This issue of the Kazakh astrophysical journal contains three unrelated
articles on atmospheric optics, the detection of globules, and the measurement
of the intensity of green coronal lines. References and English abstracts
accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Toropova, T.P. The Role of Various Factors in Weakening Light in the
Earth's Atmosphere

3

Card 1/3

News of the Astrophysics Institute (Cont.)

SOV/3849

Author discusses the results of measurements of the spectral transparency of the Earth's atmosphere in the region of the spectrum from 4100 to 10100 Å and of the content of water vapor throughout the atmosphere. An evaluation of the different factors (molecular scattering, absorption by water vapor, aerosol rediction, etc.) which weaken light is given. The author thanks N.I. Ovchinnikova. There are 49 references.

Rozhkovskiy, D.A. Statistical Detection of Globules Against a Background of Stellar Clouds

73

Author studies the distribution of stars in connection with the detection of globules. Comparison of observed and calculated star distribution permit a rough estimation of the number and absorption of globules. Observations attest the rarity of small and dense globules. The author thanks N.N. Pariyskiy and G.M. Idlis. There are 7 references: 6 Soviet and 1 German.

Karimov, M.G. Estimating the Intensity of Coronal Lines 5303 and 6374 Å.

92

Author discusses the efficacy of estimating the intensity of the green coronal line by the 6-unit scale and by millionths of a part of the continuous solar spectrum. He describes a method of processing coronal spectra to obtain intensity values in equivalent widths applicable in the future at the Coronal Station of the Astrophysical Institute. Maps of coronal intensity are given.

Card 2/3

SOV/35-59-8-6486

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1959,
Nr 8, p 55

AUTHORS: Karimov, M.G., Matyagin, V.S.

TITLE: Three Bright Bolides Over Kazakhstan and Kirgiziya

PERIODICAL: Astron. tsirkulyar, 1958, August 26, Nr 194, pp 28 - 29

ABSTRACT: Three bright bolides were observed over southern Kazakhstan and northern Kirgiziya on November 29, 1957, December 25, 1957, and January 3, 1958. The first one which was observed in Alma-Ata, flew in the southern side of the sky from west to east, under a small angle to the horizon. The bolide disintegrated south of Przheval'sk. Its astronomical azimuths and altitudes of the initial and final points of the trajectory are given. The second bolide which had the appearance of a fiery ball with a cone-shaped blue-green tail, flew from north-west to south-east over the town of Dzhambul and disintegrated north of Kok-Yangak. The astronomical azimuths and trajectory altitudes of the third bolide, which was not so bright, are given. VB

Card 1/1

N.B. Perova

astrophysics Inst., Acad. Sci. Kazakh SSR

88824

S/035/61/000/002/C09/016
A001/A001

311540(1062,1128,1168)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1961, No. 2, pp. 53 - 54, # 2A438

AUTHOR: Karimov, M.G.

TITLE: Yellow Coronal Line 5694 A from Absence-of-Eclipse Observations

PERIODICAL: "Izv.Astrofiz. in-ta AN KazSSR", 1959, Vol.8, pp.59-63 (Engl.summary)

TEXT: The author studied the spectrum of coronal condensation in lines $\lambda\lambda$ 5303, 5694 and 6374 obtained on January 28, 1958, at the Mountain station of the Astrophysical Institute at AS KazSSR. Widths of the lines at various zones of condensation and outside it were obtained. The author arrived at the conclusion that the origin of Ca XV ions emitting λ 5694 is due to electronic impact. He estimated the brightness in λ 5694 (maximum value is $3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ I}_{\odot}$) and the number of ions in an initial quantum state, $\sim 4,600 \text{ cm}^{-3}$. The article contains numerous misprints. There are 9 references G.N.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.
Card 1/1

88823

S/035/61/000/002/008/016
A001/A001

3,1540 (1062, 1128, 1168)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1961, No. 2,
p. 53, # 2A437

AUTHORS: Karimov, M.G., Shileva, N.S.

TITLE: On the Interconnection of Movements of Matter in the Corona and
Prominences

PERIODICAL: "Izv. Astrofiz. in-ta. AN KazSSR", 1959 (1960), Vol. 9, pp. 10-20
(Engl. summary)

TEXT: The authors report on an investigation of the movement of coronal
matter using emission line λ 6374 and of the movement of prominences using the $H\alpha$
line at the same position angle and the same distance from the Sun's surface. Spec-
trograms were taken by the coronagraph (dispersion 10A/mm) of the coronal station
of the Astrophysical Institute at AS KazSSR. Displacements of the studied lines
relative to Fraunhofer lines were determined from microphotometric cross sections.
63 spectrograms were measured. Mean velocities in the prominences and the corona
amounted to 31 ± 5 and 12 ± 3 km/sec respectively. A coincidence trend in the move-
ments of substance of the corona and prominences is noticed. The authors plotted

Card 1/2

----- Russian abstract.

KARIMOV, M.G., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk

Academician Vasilii Grigor'evich Fesenkov. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR
15 no.1:89-93 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)
(Fesenkov, Vasilii Grigor'evich, 1889-)

1. AIRW, D.A.; 1. AIRW, D.A.

State of the Republic of Russia, Russian scientist. West. Air
Russia. SSR 15 no. 1:191-192. (AIR 12:7)
(AIR)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3897
SOV/37-M-17

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komitet po meteoritam

Meteoritika; sbornik statey, vyp. 17; (Meteoritics; Collection of Articles, No. 17) Moscow, 1959. 157 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,300 copies printed.

Ed.: V. G. Fesenkov, Academician; Deputy Resp. Ed.: Ye. L. Krinov;
Ed. of Publishing House: I. Ye. Rakhlin; Tech. Ed.: A. P. Guseva.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for geophysicists, meteorologists, and other scientists working in meteoritics.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 20 articles on the origin, composition, and structure of meteorites, and the phenomena associated with their flight and fall. The origin of chondrules is examined in support of the theory that meteorites are fragments from collisions between asteroids. A description is given of the physiographic characteristics of achondrites, which are shown to have the same variety and type of changes in their chemical composition as those found in basic and ultrabasic terrestrial rocks. Results of an experimental study

Card 1/5

Meteoritics; Collection of Articles, No. 17

SOV/3897

conducted by A. S. Predvoditelev, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, on creep fusion in solids subjected to hot high-density ultrasonic streams are presented, and spectrographic analyses of indochinites, moldavites, and rizarites to determine their cosmic or terrestrial origin are evaluated. There is an investigation of the relationship of zodiacal light and counter glow to meteoritic matter in interplanetary space, and a description of a centrifugal method used in separating maskelinite from meteoritic samples. The Tunguska, Zvonkovoye, Manych, Norton County, and Kon'ovo (Bulgaria) meteorites are discussed in detail, and a list of the meteorites known to have fallen in China is given. References accompany most of the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Fesenkov, V. G. Air Wave Produced by the Tunguska Meteorite in 1908	3
Yavnel', A. A. Meteoritic Matter in the Area of the Fallen Tunguska Meteorite	8
Karimov, M. G., and V. S. Matyagin. Bright Bolide of December 25, 1957	9
Card 2/5	

Meteoritics; Collection of Articles, No. 17

SOV/3897

Kvasha, L. G. Achondrites; A Vector Diagram of Their Chemical Composition	23
Rodionov, S. P. Mineralogical and Petrographic Study of the Zvonkovoye Stone Meteorite	47
Levin, B. Yu. On the Origin of Meteorites	55
Vorob'yev, G. G. Analysis of the Composition of Tektites. 1. Indochinites	64
Gnilovskiy, V. G. New Sample of the Manych Stone Meteorite	73
Krinov, Ye. L. Stone Meteorite Shower in Norton County, USA	80
Zotikov, I. A. Experimental Study of Fusion of Bodies by an Ultrasonic Beam	85
Nikolov, N. S. (Bulgaria) The Uninvestigated Bulgarian Kon'ovo Meteorite	93
Card 3/5	

Meteoritics; Collection of Articles, No. 17

SOV/3897

D'yakonova, M. I. Chinese Meteorites	96
Kirova, O. A. Utilizing the Centrifugal Method to Separate Monomineral Fractions From Stone Meteorites (Based on the Separation of Maskelinite From the Pervomayskiy Poselok Meteorite)	102
Fesenkov, V. G. The Nature of the Zodiacal Light	107
Fesenkov, V. G. Problem of the Nature of Counter glow	116
Fesenkov, V. G. Conditions of Disintegration of Asteroids Based on the Observed Characteristics of Zodiacal Light	121
Fesenkov, V. G. Tomb of Academician P. S. Pallas in Berlin	131

REVIEWS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Kvasha, L. G. Review of "The Oxidation and Weathering of Meteorites" by John Davis Buddhue	133
--	-----

Card 4/5

S/035/61/000/012/002/043
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Bugoslavskaya, Ye.Ya., Dzhakusheva, K.G., Karimov, M.G., Kurchanov, A.V., Matyagin, V.S., Rozhkovskiy, D.A., Svechnikov, M.A.

TITLE: Determination of artificial comet coordinates

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 12, 1961, 21, abstract 12A188 ("Izv. Astrofiz. in-ta AN KazSSR", 1960, v. 10, 35-38 Engl. summary)

TEXT: The authors present the results of determining the position of an artificial comet on the basis of photographs taken on September 12, 1959, at the Mountain Astrophysical Observatory in Alma-Ata by means of a Kometa-A camera (D=100 mm, F=500 mm) and a meniscus astrograph (D=500 mm, F=1,200 mm) (cf. RZhAstr, 1960, no. 9, 9302). The measurements were carried out on devices KIM-3 (KIM-3) and УИМ-21 (UIM-21); positions of two control stars and of three fundamental ones were measured. Coordinates of three positions of the comet are given. The determination accuracy varies, dependent on the image density, from $\pm 2''$ to $\pm 7''$ ✓

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

D. Ponomarev

Card 1/1

KARIMOV, M. G. and OBASHEV, S. O.

"Possible interpretation of observed displacements of lines in corona and prominences."

report to be submitted for the IAU Symposium on the Corona, Cloudcroft, New Mexico, 28-30 Aug 1961.

21201

3.1540(2605, 3005, 1062, 1184)

S/503/61/011/000/002/003
E032/E314

AUTHOR: Karimov, M.G.

TITLE: Extra-ecliptic Polarisation Studies of the Solar
Corona

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Astrofizicheskiy
institut. Izvestiya. v. 11. Alma-Ata, 1961,
pp. 64 - 69

TEXT: The instrument employed in the present work is a
modified form of that described by Wlerick in Ref. 4. It
consists of a single lens objective with a focal length of
300 cm. The light focused by this objective is made
parallel by a Fabry lens, and a half-wave plate is inserted
into the parallel beam. The plane-polarised light is then
passed through a modulating device consisting of a quarter-
wave plate, an ammonium dihydrophosphate crystal and a
polaroid. In order to reduce edge effects, an iris diaphragm
is placed "in the appropriate place". In addition, a
composite filter (~~XC17~~ (ZhS17) plus C3C18 (SZS18)) is

✓

Card 1/4

21201

Extra-ecliptic

S/503/61/011/000/002/003
EO32/E314

inserted into the parallel beam. With this composite filter the bandwidth was 1 000 Å with a maximum at 5 000 Å. The axis of the whole apparatus can be rotated on a cone and the angle of the cone can be adjusted as required. The brightness of the corona in polarised light has been recorded since March, 1959, at the Gornaya observatoriya (High-altitude Observatory) near Alma-Ata (1 450 m above sea level). Fig. 2 shows a record of the brightness of the corona obtained on December 30, 1959, at 5^h20^m UT at a distance of 2'.5 from the limb. The dashed curve in Fig. 3 shows the brightness of the green line (λ 5303) on the same day, expressed in units of 10⁻⁶ of the total brightness of the Sun. In the case of the polarisation record the unit is 3.67 x 10⁻⁸ of the total brightness. Acknowledgments are expressed to A.V. Gal'varg for assistance in this work. There are 3 figures and 7 references: 4 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet.

Card 2/4

KARIMOV, M.G.

Interaction of rotationally unsteady compounds of a wide
binary system. Izv.Astrofiz.inst.AN Kazakh.SSR 12:59-64 :61.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Stars, Double)

S/503/61/012/000/002/007

E032/E514

AUTHOR: Karimov, M.G.

TITLE: A modulating device for the investigation of uneclipsed emission lines of the solar corona up to large distances from the sun

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Astrofizicheskiy institut. Izvestiya, v.12, 1961, 65-77

TEXT: The author describes a photoelectric device which is used to record the polarization of the green coronal line 5303 Å at various distances from the limb of the solar disc up to a distance of one solar radius. The device is incorporated in the "corona-visor" which was built at the Astrofizicheskiy institut AN KazSSR (Astrophysics Institute AS KazSSR) in the Otdel fiziki Solntsa (Department of Solar Physics), (Ref.2: Karimov M.G. Izvestiya Astrofizicheskogo instituta AN KazSSR, 1960, v.11). The device is illustrated schematically in Fig.1. It is basically a coronagraph. The single lens objective a has a diameter of 160 mm, a focal distance of 3000 mm and is made of the K-8 glass. The use of a single lens has the advantage that light scattering is

Card 1/4

A modulating device for ...

S/503/61/012/000/002/007
E032/E514

reduced. A conical artificial moon *b* is placed in the focal plane of the main objective and contains a central aperture. The latter may be adjusted to lie in the range 0.4 to 1.2 mm. During the observations the photosphere is imaged on the surface of the cone and is excluded while the main image of the corona passes through the aperture. The diaphragm is followed by a Fabry lens *c* which produces a parallel light beam. The latter enters a further diaphragm *f* at the point where the main objective *a* is imaged by the Fabry lens. This diaphragm is used to reduce diffraction effects at the edge of the main objective *a*. The next part of the apparatus is a glass filter *C30* (S3S) which separates out the green line 5303 Å. It is followed by a narrow-band interference-polarization filter *g* whose field is divided into two halves by a special arrangement of polaroids. The filter is followed by a quarter-wave plate *k* with the principal axes at rightangles to each other. The light beam emerging from the quarter-wave plate is modulated by a special crystal modulator *m* (ammonium dihydrophosphate). The modulated light beam is divided into two beams with different orientations of the plane of polarization and these are analysed by a single polaroid *n*. The

✓
—

(card 2/4)

A modulating device for ...

S/503/61/012/000/002/007
EO32/E514

emerging light should ideally be received by two photomultipliers, as in the case of differential measurements. However, this is said to be difficult in practice and hence in the present apparatus the two beams are focused into a single spot by the lens p onto the photomultiplier r. The entire optical assembly is fitted into a composite tube which can be displaced over the solar disc. An additional adjustment of the plane of polarization is achieved with the aid of the half-wave plate located behind the diaphragm f. Some details are also given of the theory of operation of the instrument and of the auxiliary electrical and mechanical apparatus. It is stated that a complete analysis of the data obtained so far will be given elsewhere and only preliminary results are reported in the present paper. The distribution of the degree of polarization in the green line has been measured and the results were used to evaluate an approximate effective cross-section for the excitation of the 5303 line by electron impact. The cross-section was found to lie between 0.76×10^{-17} and 1.23×10^{-17} cm. Acknowledgments are expressed to senior laboratory assistant S. N. Milyutin for his assistance in this work. There are

Card 3/4

A modulating device for ...

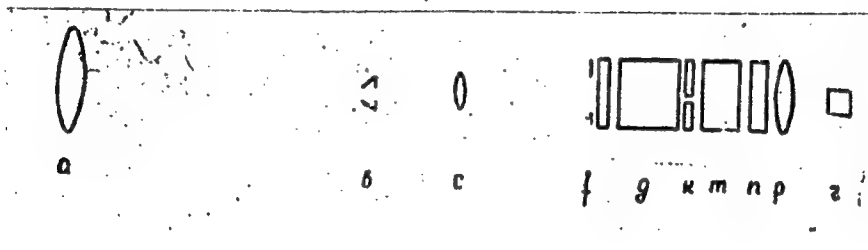
S/503/61/012/000/002/007
E032/E514

4 figures, 1 table and 19 references: 13 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The English-language references read as follows:

Ref. 8: Babcock H.W. Ap.I.110, 126, 1949; 118,387,1953;

Ref.9: Billings B.H. *Jon A*, 39, 797, 1949; 40, 225, 1950; 42, 12, 1952;

Ref.14: Dollfus A.C.R.Acad.sci, 249,2211959.



Card 4/4

Fig.1

S/913/62/003/000/005/033
D404/D301

AUTHOR: Karimov, M.G.

TITLE: Brightness of solar halos in the vicinity of Sun

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Astrofizicheskiy institut. Trudy. v. 3, 1962. Rasseyaniye i polarizatsiya sveta v zemnoy atmosfere; materialy Soveshchaniya po rasseyaniyu i polarizatsii sveta v atmosfere. 45 - 50

TEXT: Solar halos at a distance ranging from 1' to a few degrees from the Sun's edge were investigated. A special photoelectric telescope of high sensitivity was constructed at the Department of Solar Physics of the Astrophysical Institute of the AS Kazakh SSR for the study of the polarization of the inner corona in a continuous- as well as in the emission spectrum. Such a telescope records the product of the brightness by the degree of polarization (Jp). The telescope enables also to record the halo brightness in a narrow spectral region by means of a narrow-band filter.

Card 1/2

Brightness of solar halos ...

S/913/62/003/000/005/933
D405/D301

The principal objective of the telescope has a diameter of 200 mm and a focal distance of 300 cm; the objective has a single lens. The other elements of the telescope were a crystal modulator, an oscillograph, a photomultiplier and a demodulator. The signal-to-noise ratio was 3-4. The measurement error was 1-2 % in brightness measurement, and 3 - 3.5 % in polarization measurements. The greatest halo-brightness was observed on July 27, 1961. The preliminary results, obtained from measurements of halo brightness at a distance ranging from 1' to 1° from the solar edge, are as follows: 1. The gradient of the curve (plotting halo-brightness vs. distance from Sun) varies with halo brightness. 2. The brightness maximum occurs at a certain azimuthal distance. 3. The brightness varies as a function of atmospheric mass in accordance with a specific law. Parallel brightness curves (for various absolute values) are an indication of atmospheric stability; the converse is also true. 4. In polarization studies of the inner solar corona it is necessary to take into account the variation of halo brightness as a function of distance from the Sun. There are 4 figures.

Card 2/2

KARIMOV, M.G.

Structural features of the solar corona. Izv.Astrofiz.inst. AN
Kazakh.SSR 13:62-71 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Sun---Corona)

S/503/62/013/000/002/002
D407/D301

AUTHOR: Karimov, M.G.

TITLE: On the extent of the emission line of the solar corona

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSSR. Astrofizicheskiy institut. Izvestiya. v. 13, 1962, 72 - 74

TEXT: The author recorded by means of a special telescope the emission line 5302.8 Å at various distances from the edge of the sun. The aperture of the principal objective was 200 mm, and the focal length was 3000 mm. The telescope incorporated a Fabry lens, an interference-polarization filter, modulation plates, the photomultiplier ФЭУ-17 (FEU-17), and the electrical unit. The latter consisted of a narrow-band amplifier, the main amplifier, and the demodulator. The recording was effected by means of the potentiometer ЭПН-09 (EIP-09). On June 19, 1961, at the mountain observatory near Alma-Ata, photoelectric recordings of the emission line at various distances from the edge of the sun, were made; a bright ray was observed near the position angle

Card 1/2

On the extent of the emission ...

S/503/62/013/000/002/002
D407/D301

255°, as well as 80°. The ray in the region of 255° could be tracked up to 16' from the edge of the sun. The photoelectric recording made at distances from 1'.2 to 16' is shown in a figure. Another figure shows the variation in corona brightness as a function of the distance from the edge of the sun. The observations made by the author are in agreement with those conducted at the observatory of Pic-du-Midi in 1955 - 1956. The author obtained data on the intensity of the 5302.8 Å -line up to a distance of 12' from the edge of the sun, and up to 35' in the particularly active region of the corona. Similar observations permit determining the extent of coronal lines in emission rays, and their rotation and evolution during various periods of solar activity. There are 2 figures.

Card 2/2

S/503/62/014/000/003/007
I023/I223

AUTHOR: Karimov, M.G.

TITLE: Results of a comparison of systematic observations
of the solar corona by different stations during
1961

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Astrofizicheskiy
institut. Izvestiya. v.14. 1962, 76-80

TEXT: Observational data on the green coronal line 5303 Å
from stations near Alma-Ata, Kislovodsk and from Pic du Midi,
Climasq, Sacramento Peak and Wendelstein are compared. The
various factors (mainly instrumental), which make the comparison
very difficult, are listed and explained. The data from the Alma-

Card 1/2

S/503/62/014/000/003/007
I023/I223

Results of a comparison of...

Ata station are compared with the other stations at different months and on the average they are in good agreement. There are 2 figures and 5 tables.

Card 2/2

S/503/62/014/000/004/007
I023/I223

AUTHOR: Karimov, M.G., and Dosybayev, S.K.

TITLE: Low latitude filament and active prominences of
September 2, 1961

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Astrofizicheskiy
institut. Izvestiya. v.14. 1962, 81-85

TEXT: The data reported were obtained at the coronal station
of the Astrophysical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the
KazSSR in the neighbourhood of the Big Almatinsk lake at an *altitude*
of 2600 m. The active filament was photographed by means of a
chromospheric-photospheric telescope APP-2 (AFK-2). Detailed observational
data on the development of the filament, the spot, the active

Card 1/2

S/503/62/014/000/004/007
I023/I223

Low latitude filament and...

prominences and the line 5303\AA are given. The phenomena observed are explained by the presence of the magnetic field of the spot and the field of the prominences. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

S/503/62/014/000/005/007
I023/I223

AUTHORS: Karimov, M.G. and Antushevich, M.I.

TITLE: Flare and emission lines of the solar corona

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Astrofizicheskiy
institut. Izvestiya. v.14. 1962, 86-92

TEXT: The simultaneous recording of a flare and of corona emission lines can clarify the problem of matter transfer from the chromosphere to the corona. The simultaneous appearance of a flare and Sun spots near the edge together with corona emission lines is very rare; during many months of observation only one case was registered. In another case emission lines together with

Card 1/2

S/503/62/014/000/005/007
I023/I223

Flare and emission lines...

✓

Sun spots (without flares) were observed. The emission lines were photographed by means of spectrograph having a dispersion of 7 Å/mm. The flares were photographed with a chromospheric - photospheric telescope of type ACP-2 (APR-2). The two cases recorded are analyzed in great detail. The conclusions reached are: 1) The yellow coronal line of wavelength 5694 Å appears brighter in the neighbourhood of a flare; it is at a distance of 8-10° from the spot and occupies a larger area than the Sun spot; 2) In some cases lines of different ionization potentials can coexist. There are 7 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

S/503/62/014/000/006/007
I023/I223

AUTHORS: Karimov, M.G., Zubtsov, A.S., Antushevich, M.I.
and Dosybayev, S.K.

TITLE: Photometry of solar flares

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Astrofizicheskiy
institut. Izvestiya. v.14. 1962, 93-106

TEXT: Results concerning the photometry of flares of
intensity ≥ 2 , observed from October 1957 till the end of 1959,
are presented. The observation were done at a height of 2600 m
by means of a chromospheric-photospheric telescope of type AQP-2
(AFR-2). The line H_{α} was photographed through an interference-
polarization filter with bandwidth of 0.6A on a standart, 35-mm

Card 1/2

S/503/62/014/000/006/007
I023/I223

Photometry of solar flares

panchromatic film (sensitivity 1000-1200 GOST ^[Soviet State Standard] units). The rate was 2 frames per minute, sometimes 8 or 4. Several typical photographs are given. A table, containing all 17 flares, is also given. The table gives the time, position and intensity of each flare. Each flare is analyzed in detail: intensity and area dependence on time are given in a graphical form. There are 18 figures and 1 table. ✓

Card 2/2

S/503/62/015/000/002/003
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Karimov, M. G., Antushevich, M. I., Berlikanova, K. M., Dosybayev, S. K., Zubtsov, A. S.

TITLE: Photometry of solar flares according to observations of the coronal station near Alma-Ata during 1960 - 1961

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Astrofizicheskiy institut. Izvestiya. v. 15, 1962, 77 - 110

TEXT: The present article is a continuation of the study of the same authors published in 1962 in the v. 14 of the same source. Film frames were taken in intervals of 30 sec, sometimes 15 sec and one minute. Prior to photometrical processing all frames of the flares were preliminarily examined, and flares were selected which had characteristical peculiarities in some features. During two years 63 flare photographs were selected, carefully processed and the data are tabulated. For individual, most pronounced knots are plotted curves of flare development. The graphs in the article contain information on intensity of individual knots, expressed in terms of intensity of undisturbed places of

Card 1/2

Photometry of solar flares according to...

S/503/62/015/000/002/003
A001/A101

the solar disk, versus time of flare development and changes in the area of flares. Both quantities, ratios of intensities and areas are plotted on ordinates, the first on the left-hand side and the second on the right-hand side; abscissa serves as time coordinate for both quantities. The upper right-hand corner of figures contains a sketch of the flare with all its details, sunspots, flocculi, foci of flares, etc. The photometric study of the flares shows that their existence strongly depends on the center of activity. They have a special relation to sunspots and flocculi fields. Curves of variations of brightness and area have a series of characteristic features where this relation is close. There are 62 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

KARIMOV, M.I.; OBASHEV, S.O.

Investigating the coronal spectrograph and determining the
temperature of the inner corona by means of spectrograms obtained
without an eclipse [with summary in English]. Izv.Astrofiz.
inst. AN Kazakh.SSR 5 no.7:66-72 '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(Sun--Corona) (Spectrograph)

KARIMOV, N.S.

Cementation as a method of strengthening the base area of a subgrade.
Vest. TSNII MPS 17 no.1:45-48 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Soil stabilization) (Railroads--Earthwork)

KARIMOV, M.S.; FILIPPOVA, L.S., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Use of soil cement for the stabilization of the railroad subgrade] Primenenie tsementogrunta dlia ukrepleniia osnovnoi ploshchadki zheleznodorozhnogo zemlianoogo polotna. Moskva, "Transport," 1964. 31 p. (MIRA 17:2)

KARIMOV, M.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Waterproof blanket. Put' i put.khoz. 7 no.12:6-8 '63.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Otdeleniye puti Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

KARIMOV, M.S., inzh.

Stabilization of the subgrade. Vest.TSNII MPS 19 no.8:46-49 '50.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Soil stabilization)

(Railroads--Track)

SARYCHEV, A.N.; SHINKARENKO, I.I.; GRIGOR'YEV, S.A.; KARIMOV, M.S.,
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Using cement for the stabilization of the roadbed. Put' 1
put. khoz. 7 no.6:19-20 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Nachal'nik Nikolayevskoy distantzii puti Odessko-Kishinevskoy
dorogi (for Sarychev). 2. Nachal'nik proyektnoy gruppy sluzhby
puti, Nikolayevskaya distantsiya Odessko-Kishinevskoy dorogi
(for Shinkarenko). 3. Rukovoditel' brigady proyektnoy gruppy
sluzhby puti, Nikolayevskaya distantsiya Odessko-Kishinevskoy
dorogi (for Grigor'yev). 4. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Karimov).
(Railroads—Track) (Soil stabilization)

KARIMOV, M.S., inzh.; TIKHOMIROV, V.M.

State of stress of cement reinforced grounds. Vest. TSNIi MPS
23 no.5:36-39 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

AKISHIN, P.; KARIMOV, N.; LI, Konstantin; MARGULIS, Z. (Kiyev); BORISENKO, B.; SKRIPKO, V. (Chernigovskaya obl.); KABAKOV, Yu. (Chernigovskaya obl.); NIKOLAYEV, S. (Kuybyshev); KISELEV, P., dispatcher

Readers relate, advise and criticize. Sov. profsoiuzy 19
no.17:36-37 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Chlen tsekhovogo komiteta zavoda shlifoval'nykh stankov, Moskva (for Akishin).
2. Predsedatel' tovarishcheskogo suda shakhty No.120 tresta "Saran'ugol'", Karagandinskaya obl. (for Li).
3. Neshtatnyy korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy", Samarkand (for Karimov).
4. Neshtatnyy korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzny" (for Kabakov).
5. Kontroler otdela tekhnicheskogo kontrolya, Radomyshl'skiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod imeni Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii, Zhitomirskaya obl. (for Borisenko).
6. Makeyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod, Makeyevka, Donetskoy obl. (for Kiselev).

KARIMOV, N.A.

28922. KARIMOV, N.A. Obshchaya Formula Uprugoy Linii. Trudy Sredneaziat. Industr. In-ta Uyp. 4, 1949, s.59-71. Bibliogr: 5 Hazu.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39, Moskva, 1949

L 05085-67 EWT(d)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(l) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6013287

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/008/0082/0082

AUTHORS: Karimov, N. N.; Korndorf, S. F.

ORG: none

38
37
B

TITLE: An inductance-capacitance detector for the noncontact measurement of thickness. Class 42, No. 180808 [announced by Moscow Machine Tool Institute (Moskovskiy stankoinstrumental'nyy institut)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 8, 1966, 82

TOPIC TAGS: electric capacitance, electric inductance, electric measuring instrument

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an inductance-capacitance detector for the noncontact measurement of thickness. The detector includes a controlling inductance coil with a resonance amplifier, a measuring plate of the capacitor with a resonance amplifier, an indicator, and a device for shifting the head of the detector in a direction perpendicular to the surface being controlled. The design increases productivity. The detector is equipped with a trigger device connected with the controlling inductance coil (see Fig. 1). This trigger device

Card 1/2

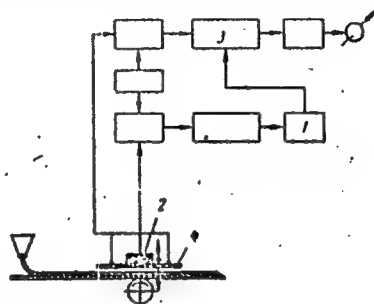
UDC: 531.717.55

L 05085-67

ACC NR: AP6013287

triggers the resonance amplifier of the measuring plate of the capacitor. The device for shifting the head is made in the form of a vibrator.

Fig. 1. 1 - trigger; 2 - inductance coil;
3 - resonance amplifier;
4 - capacitor



Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 14, 09/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr65

nondestructive testing 14
Card 2/2 LC

KARIMOV, R.

N-COMPONENT ABSORPTION IN A DENSE ABSORBER

S.A. Azimov, Yu.P. Krotenko, R. Karimov, L. Khavin, A. Yuldashev

The absorption of N-component in water was measured up to depths ranging from 10 to 12 m both for the soft and the penetrating shower component, as well as the absorption efficiency of the non-equilibrium soft electron component at large depths (3-10 m). All the measurements show that the absorption coefficient of N-component in a dense absorber ($\rho = 200 \text{ gms/cm}^3$) is much higher than the absorption coefficient in the air ($\rho = 1.2 \text{ gms/cm}^3$). Such value for the absorption coefficient in a dense absorber of 10 to 12 m may be explained by the production with 30% probability of decaying particles in a shower which carry away the bulk of the energy of the primary particle.

Report presented at the International Cosmic Ray Conference, Moscow, 6-11, July 1959

AZIMOV, S.A.; KARIMOV, R.

Nonequilibrium soft component occurring on mountain tops. Dokl. AN
Uz. SSR no. 3:9-12 '59. (MIRA 12:7)


1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN UzSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
AN UzSSR U.A. Arifovym.
(Mesons)

S/058/61/000/010/023/100
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Azimov, S.A., Kratenko, Yu.P., Khavin, L.S., Yuldashev, A.A., Karimov, R.

TITLE: On absorption of nuclear-active high-energy particles in air and dense absorber

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 10, 1961, 97, abstract 10B509
("Tr. Mezhdunar. konferentsii po kosmich. lucham, 1959, v. 1", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1960, 204 - 208)

TEXT: To investigate absorption of nuclear-active particles in the energy range 10^{10} - 10^{12} ev in air and a dense absorber, the authors employed a counter installation, an installation with ionization chambers and an installation with a telescope. 

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

L 8617-66 ENT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP5027043

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/005/0233/0233

AUTHOR: Bakhromi, E.S.; Bogachkin, Yu. D.; Zaynutdinov, Kh.; Karimov, R. 41

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics, AN UzSSR, Tashkent (Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR)

TITLE: A simple circuit for the final stage of a high voltage pulse generator 25 B

SOURCE: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1965, 233

TOPIC TAGS: pulse generator, trigger circuit, thyatron, circuit design

ABSTRACT: Earlier papers described high voltage pulsed generator schemes which contained a separate delayed trigger channel for the cutoff thyatron and a high voltage divider diode in the grid circuit of the basic thyatron. The present authors give a modified scheme for the final stage of such a generator in which the diode in the Λ_1 thyatron grid circuit is replaced by an R_g (PE-75) 500-ohm resistor. Following a brief description of its operation, the authors note that the circuit has two shortcomings: 1) a change of the power supply voltage alters the duration of the pulse; and 2) the same happens if the output of the generator is connected to a load which significantly reduces the discharge time constant of the capacitor. Otherwise, the device can supply pulses 0.2-10 μ sec long with amplitudes up to 16kv. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

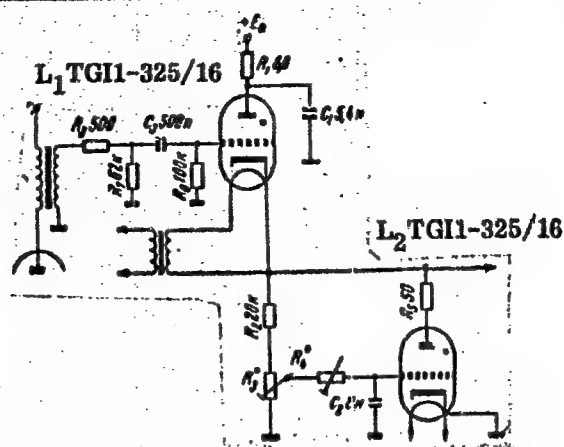
Card 1/2

UDC: 621.373.432

L 8617-66

ACC NR: AP5027043

Fig. 1
Circuit diagram of the final
stage of a high voltage
pulse generator



SUB CODE: EC / SUBM DATE: 08Jul64 / ORIG REF: 002

jrn

Card 2/2

AZIMOV, S.A.; ARUSHANOV, G.G.; ZAYNUTDINOV, Kh.; KARIMOV, R.; MASAGUTOV,
V.S.; ESTERLIS, M.Kh.

Scattering of μ -mesons in lead in the pulse range $(1 \div 5)$ Bev/c.
Izv. AN Uz.SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 3:61-67 '61; (MIRA 14:8)

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskiiy institut AN UzSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent
AN UzSSR (for Azimov).

(Mesons--Scattering)

AZIMOV, S.A.; ARUSHANOV, G.G.; ZAYNUTDINOV, Kh.; KARIMOV, R.; MASAGUTOV, V.S.;
ESTERLIS, M.Kh.

Scattering of 1 - 5 bev/c μ -mesons in lead. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz.
41 no.1:56-59 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Uzbekskoy SSR.
(Mesons—Scattering) (Cloud chamber)

KAMAY, G. Kh.; NIKOLAYEVA, A. D.; NIKOLAYEV, V. S.; KARIMOV, R. G.

Synthesis of α -chloro- γ -nitroisopropyl alcohol from allyl chloride.
Trudy KKHTI no. 30:120-124 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

L 47318-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/GQ	
ACC NR: AR6025748	SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/004/A072/A072
AUTHOR: Starodubtsev, S. V.; Sinyukov, V. A.; Karimov, R. Kh.; Iyutovich, A. S. 47 B	
TITLE: Investigation of the distribution of phosphorus in silicon crystals by the tracer atom method 27 27	
SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 4A608	
REF SOURCE: Sb. Simpozium. Protsessy sinteza i rosta kristallov i plenok poluprovodnik. materialov, 1965. Tezisy dokl. Novosibirsk, 1965, 37	
TOPIC TAGS: crystal growing, silicon, crystal impurity, tracer analysis, phosphorus, twinning	
ABSTRACT: The authors investigate the growing of crystals by the Czochralski method from Si, doped beforehand from the gas phase in the process of reduction of its chloride. The electrophysical parameters of the grown crystals are studied. The procedure for analyzing the distribution of P in the volume of the crystal by the radioactive tracer method is described. The question of the uneven distribution of the impurities in the volume of the crystal and the formation of so-called "canals" is discussed. The distribution of P on the twinning boundary is investigated. [Translation of abstract]	
SUB CODE: 20	

L 41704-65 ENG(j)/ENT(m)/EPF(c)EPF(n)-2/EPR/ENP(j)/T/EWA(h)/EWA(i) Pc-4/Pr-4
~~Pe-4/Pt-7/Peb/Pu-4~~ WM/CG/RM

ACCESSION NR: AR5008418

UR/005B/65/000/001/E013/E013

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 1E77

AUTHORS: Narzullaev, B. N.; Kasimov, S.

TITLE: Effect of Gamma irradiation on the time dependence of polymer strength

CITED SOURCE: Dokl. AN TadzhSSR, v. 7, no. 6, 1964, 12-16

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, nitrocellulose, polystyrene, polycaprolactame, Gamma irradiation, mechanical strength

TRANSLATION: The irradiation dose ranged from 0 to 4×10^6 Roentgen. It is shown that within these limits, in spite of the different character of the effect of the γ -irradiation on the materials, the time dependence of the mechanical strength is of the form $\tau = A \exp(-at)$, where σ is the static rupture stress and A and a are constants which determine the strength properties of the materials. The values of the coefficients A and a are calculated as functions of the irradiation dose. Z. Shlikhter.

SUB CODE; OC, NP
 Card 1/1 *am*

ENCL; 00

МИРНИЙ, Б. Ye.; ПАРИНОВ, С.

Heat flow into the ground in a cotton field. Vop. gidrotekh.
no.20:35-43 '64 (MIRA 18:1)